

DEVINE, MILLIMET, McDONOUGH, STAHL & BRANCH

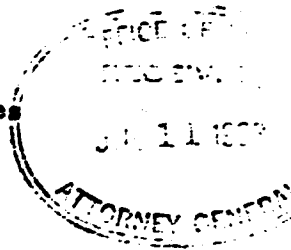
**1238 ELM STREET
MANCHESTER, N. H.**

MAURICE F. DEVINE
JOSEPH A. MILLIMET
J. MURRAY DEVINE
SHANE DEVINE
ALCISTINE J. McDONOUGH
NORMAN H. STAHL
EARTRAM C. BRANCH
CARLATH W. SLATTERY
MATTHIAS J. REYNOLDS
JOHN S. HOLLAND

AREA CODE 603
TELEPHONE NO 668-6410

July 10, 1963
(Dictated July 3, 1963)

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.



Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter of June 28th concerning the meeting of the lawyers which was held at the White House on June 21.

I assume that Mr. Segal, the Chairman of the President's Committee, may already have forwarded one to you but in the event that he has not I enclose herewith a copy of a resolution which was adopted by the New Hampshire Bar Association at its annual meeting on June 29.

It is our hope that this resolution will be received by our brothers in the south in the spirit in which it is offered. We would like, if possible, to respond to requests made by the Bar Associations of our southern neighbors. If not we will try to respond within the limits of our capacity to requests which may come from others.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Millimet
JOSEPH A. MILLIMET

M/o

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

COMMITTEE TO ASSIST SOUTHERN LAWYERS

COMMITTEE OFFICE

2220 Cadillac Tower
Detroit 26, Michigan
Woodward 5-0080

June 26, 1963

NATIONAL GUILD OFFICE

28 Park Row
New York 38, New York
Barclay 7-6385

Co-Chairmen

GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.
ERNEST GOODMAN
3220 Cadillac Tower

Mr. Harrison Tweed, Esq.,
Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York City, N. Y.

and

Mr. Bernard Segal, Esq.,
Packard Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Co-Secretaries

LEN MOLT
721 E. Brambleton
Norfolk 18, Va.

BENJAMIN SMITH
406 Civic Center Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

Committee Members

I. DUKE AVNET
Baltimore, Md.

MARTIN BRADLEY, JR.
Buffalo, N.Y.

JOHN BRATTIN
Lansing, Michigan

JOHN COE
Pensacola, Fla.

ANN GINGER
Berkeley, Cal.

ERNEST JACKSON
Jacksonville, Fla.

ARTHUR KINOFY
New York City

SAMUEL KOTNIGSBERG
Newark, N.J.

NORMAN LEONARD
San Francisco, Calif.

JONATHAN LUBELL
New York City

HUGH R. MANES
Hollywood, Cal.

SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER
New York City

BETTY OLENICK
New York City

GERALD M. ROBINSON
Portland, Ore.

WILLIAM ROESMOORE
Newark, N.J.

MORTON STAVES
Newark, N.J.

SAMUEL SUCKOW
New York City

HERMAN WRIGHT
Houston, Texas

Gentlemen:

At the recent White House meeting of attorneys, you requested that those present notify you of their willingness to serve on a committee to effectuate the program outlined by the President. As one of the participants at that meeting I am writing to offer my services personally and the services of the National Lawyers Guild's Committee to Assist Southern Lawyers.

The Guild's Committee has been engaged for the past eighteen (18) months in publicizing the need for more active participation by the organized bar in the struggle to desegregate the South and to implement the recent Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation.

To this end we have done the following:

1. Obtained written commitments from more than eighty (90) attorneys in the North of their willingness to donate their services in actual cases;
2. Actively participated in more than twenty-five such cases, by preparing the pleadings, the briefs, actual trial work in court, and handling the case in the appellate courts.
3. Preparation and distribution of a taped "Law Day" program carried by radio in Washington, D.C., Detroit, Philadelphia, St. Louis and several other stations;

Page 2

Mr. Tweed and
Mr. Segal

June 26, 1963

4. Conducted work at conferences for civil rights attorneys in Atlanta and Chicago;
5. Prepared and published a "Civil Rights Handbook" for Attorneys containing pertinent text materials, citations and forms for use in desegregation and other civil rights cases.
6. Conferred with the American Bar Association's Committee on Bill of Rights, at Hotel Mayflower, Washington, D.C., in May, 1962. Following this conference the Committee reported to A.B.A. Convention in Denver; but it does not appear that any action was taken by the A.B.A. on the Committee's report.

For your information we are enclosing materials relevant to the above activities of the Guild's Committee; and we would welcome an opportunity to confer with you on ways and means of assisting you in implementing the President's proposals.

Very truly yours,

Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.,
Co-Chairman

GWC:ll

Enc.

Mr. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the
United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LAW OFFICES

GOODMAN, CROCKETT, EDEN, ROSS & PHILO

2220 CADILLAC TOWER
DETROIT 26, MICHIGAN

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GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.
MORTON A. EDEN
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HARRY M. PHILO
D. WM. BARR
RICHARD M. GOODMAN
CLAUDIA M. SHROPSHIRE
ROBERT L. MULLENBACH
MARILYN NELSON

June 27, 1963

Hon. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of
the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

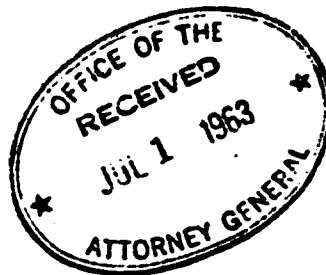
Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I enclose for your information copy of
my letter to Messrs. Harrison Tweed, Esq., and Bernard
Segal, Esq., together with enclosures.

Very truly yours,

Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.
Geo. W. Crockett, Jr.

GWC:lle
Enc.





OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF ALABAMA
COUNTY COURT HOUSE
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

WILLIAM F. THETFORD, SOLICITOR

MAURY D. SMITH, DEPUTY SOLICITOR

FRANK W. RIGGS, III, DEPUTY SOLICITOR

October 28, 1963

RECEIVED

OCT 29 1963

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
MIDDLE DISTRICT
OF ALABAMA

V.
Honorable Ben Hardeman
U. S. District Attorney
Post Office Building
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Mr. Hardeman:

The Governor of Alabama has charged that the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice has been furnishing transportation for racial agitators in Alabama. This charge has been denied by the Department of Justice.

While there is no violation of State law involved, I am submitting such evidence as may be available to our November Grand Jury as a matter of public interest. It is our desire to conduct a completely fair and impartial investigation in this matter. Should the Justice Department have witnesses available to testify, I will be glad to bring them before the Grand Jury.

Yours very truly,


WILLIAM F. THETFORD

WFT/bbj

HOGAN & HARTSON

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

- 2 -

April 11, 1963

something. I assume that you do not want to be part of a limited effort involving a few children. It seems obvious to me that large numbers of volunteers working with school children on a one-for-one basis are the only answer. Interviews with 100 children at Shaw revealed that only 25 of them had fathers in the home, so the greatest need is for adult males to begin taking an interest in these children on an individual basis. Incidentally, the children at the schools you visited are now bragging all over Washington that "the Attorney General came to our school" -- which confirms the notion that our immediate task is to show each child that someone is interested in him and in what he is doing. We can try this with a couple of schools and expand the program if it works.

Unless I hear otherwise from you, I will assume that you would approve a mass effort by Negro and white volunteers drawn from such diverse groups as local Negro churches, the Junior and Senior Bar Associations, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, white churches in the immediate surrounding areas of Maryland Virginia, etc. I will talk to Burke about this further as soon as I spring myself loose next week.

Sincerely yours,



E. Barrett Prettyman, Jr.

EBP:jlb

cc: Honorable Burke Marshall

HOGAN & HARTSON
COLORADO BUILDING
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

BY MESSENGER

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

J. E. McBRIDE
GREGORY W. BRADEN
BERNARD GOODMAN
WALTER R. ARMSTRONG
HUBERT A. McBRIDE
NEWTON A. ALLEN
THOMAS R. GIBSON
RICHARD S. ALLEN
JOHN J. GIBSON JR.
DAVID M. BENTLEY
THOMAS F. JENNINGS
CLARENCE HOLMES, JR.

ARMSTRONG MCCABDEN ALLEN BRADEN & GOODMAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

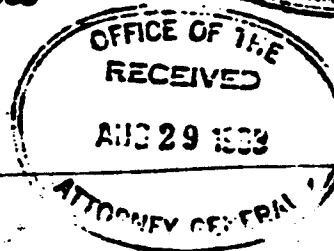
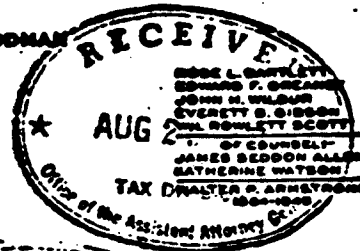
COMMERCE TITLE BUILDING

MEMPHIS 3, TENNESSEE

TELEPHONE 227-2241

AREA CODE 901

August 28, 1963



Honorable Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I have given a great deal of thought to your letter of June 28 and to how I should reply to it. My reply has also been delayed by my attendance at the recent annual meeting of the American Bar Association. At last, however, I have formulated my thoughts upon the subjects covered in that letter, and I hope that you will find them helpful. I am sending copies of this letter to Mr. Tweed and Mr. Segal as well, in the hope that it will serve as a reply to theirs of July 1.

As you know, I was one of the forty-six lawyers who signed the statement in regard to Governor Wallace. I was glad of the opportunity to do so, as it stated a principle in which I believe profoundly, respect for law and order and for the judicial process. You may rest assured that I will do everything in my power to preserve this respect in my community.

On the other hand, I believe that this obligation exists equally upon both sides of the present controversy. I cannot condone conduct on the part of Negro leaders which I would not condone on the part of white leaders. Public demonstrations of the type which have occurred all too frequently recently are to my mind incitements to violence and should be recognized as such. Fortunately, in my own community these have been avoided, and I hope that this condition will continue. I shall certainly strive to see that it does.

I am also greatly concerned with the pressure which is being exerted in certain communities to accept racial integration at a faster rate than their citizens, black or white, are psychologically, emotionally or socially capable of doing. This seems to me to discourage the efforts of those like myself who agree with the objective of racial equality but recognize the practical limitations upon its immediate achievement. We have made great strides along these lines in Memphis over the past few years through careful planning by men of good will of both races. When in spite of this we are told that it is too little and too late, this tends to divide

Honorable Robert Kennedy

-2-

August 28, 1963

the community into opposing factions of extremists rather than co-workers striving towards a common goal.

For this reason, there are many portions of the President's Civil Rights legislation with which I am not in accord as being too extreme.

Some members of my firm have represented and do represent governmental agencies in civil rights litigation, and I myself have done so in the past, as well as having been President of the Board of Education of the Memphis City Schools during the period when the integration plan of that system was initiated. In this capacity we have of course acted as advocates of certain points of view with which others may not agree. I point this out because in the future it might well make it impossible or at least inconsistent for me to take a contrary position, and I would certainly not commit myself to do so.

Within these limitations, I would have no hesitation in working with you and with Messrs. Tweed and Segal and their committee in improving race relations in this community and encouraging respect for law and order. I agree that this can best be accomplished by discussion and negotiation at the local level, and not by legislation. As to the eight specific objectives enumerated in your letter, I would have to reserve the right to participate in such of them as come within the general principles which I have outlined above.

I believe that the foregoing also indicates my answers to the six questions contained on the final page of your letter, and to those raised in Mr. Tweed's and Mr. Segal's letter of July 1.

Yours very truly,


Walter P. Armstrong, Jr.

WPAjr/mtc

CC: Harrison Tweed, Esq.
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 5, N. Y.

Bernard G. Segal, Esq.
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

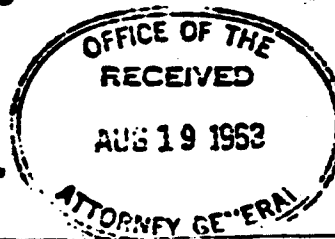
JOHN ARNOT WILSON
PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.
ROGER L. MOSHER
JAMES H. LEEDS
THEODORE C. CARLSTROM

LAW OFFICES OF
McCLOSKEY, WILSON & MOSHER

801 WELSH ROAD
STANFORD PROFESSIONAL CENTER
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
STANFORD 6-0270

PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, Sr.
OF COUNSEL

August 16, 1963



Mr. Robert Kennedy
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I was pleased to receive your letter of June 28, 1963, following the President's conference with members of the Bar on June 21, 1963.

The area of the San Francisco Peninsula is one of the problem areas in the State of California, and pursuant to the President's suggestions, as well as those outlined in your letter of June 28th, our Bar Associations have initiated comprehensive efforts to ameliorate the problems involved.

In response to your tender of aid in this regard, it would be much appreciated if your Civil Rights Division could supply us with a concise summary of the federal legislative provisions which are available to the practicing lawyer in protecting the rights of the negro to fair housing, job opportunity, and education.

Such a summary will constitute a very real contribution to the cause, as most of us have heretofore lacked a comprehensive technical knowledge of the many laws in this area.

Be assured of your success in stimulating the Bar to action at the recent White House Conference.

Respectfully,

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

PNM/jb

IRA KAYE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
120 N. Main Street
SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA
Telephone 725-0000

August 13, 1963

Mr. Bernard G. Segal
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Segal:

I appreciate your letter of 31 July and the material included therewith. Although I am awaiting word from you as to what capacity in which you would like me to serve, I hope it is in order for me to give you an outline of the situation in South Carolina, particularly in Sumter, at the present time, together with a synopsis of what I am doing. If any of my activities run counter to any policy of the Committee, I would appreciate knowing about it so that I may avoid any reference to the Committee in my negotiations and other actions.

Sumter is located approximately eleven miles from Shaw Air Force Base, which happens to be Headquarters 9th Air Force. Until this summer, Sumter also was a town rigidly segregated. Even in such activities as the USO and the YMCA, Negroes were totally excluded. Since I had been known to be active in the field of race relations and civil rights and of my service with the State Advisory Committee to the Civil Rights Commission I was asked by representatives of the Negro leadership of the community to counsel with them in their efforts to seek a solution on the local level, utilizing only local resources. I agreed to do this and since the early part of July have actively participated in meetings of their executive committee.

In this capacity, I accompanied two of the Negro leaders to see the command structure at Shaw Air Force Base at which meeting we discussed problems of job discrimination on the base; the support that the military has been giving to segregated installations in the local community, such as the USO and the Shaw-Sumter Community Relations Council; the failure of the base to back up Negro personnel seeking to send their children to the school set up specifically for military personnel and built and operated almost entirely by Federal funds; together with several tenet problems.

I also acted as the tenuous link between the Mayor of the city and the Negro community in seeking a formula which would see the formation of a bi-racial committee to deal with all problems without the necessity of utilizing pickets, sit-ins and other

Bernard G. Segal .

- 2 -

August 13, 1963

demonstrations. The mayor was not able to sell his plan to the joint session of the City Council, County Board of Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association. However, an all-white liaison committee representing just the City Council and the County Board of Commissioners was set up. This was not sufficient to stop the younger and more militant segments of the Negro population from "taking to the streets". Consequently, we have had mass arrests for violation of a newly enacted trespass ordinance, parading without permit, loitering and so forth.

There has yet to be a meeting between the all-white liaison committee set up by the mayor and the Negro leadership group. The terms for negotiating presented to the Negro community by this liaison committee were not encouraging. The committee stated that it had no authority to make any changes or to consult the city or county government in any way. Its sole function as a screening group which would consider suggestions brought by Negroes and then submit any suggestion it deemed worthy to the City Council or the County Board of Commissioners. Most of the Negro leadership wanted to ignore this committee completely. Despite their feeling, however, I encouraged the Negro leadership to keep open even this slender line of communication. A meeting will soon be scheduled unless some new incident occurs which makes it impossible to hold a meaningful session. At this meeting an effort will be made to get the liaison committee to change its terms of reference and procedures.

Meanwhile, the command structure of the base has taken up the problem of exclusion of the Negroes from the USO. This resulted in a USO committee being formed to investigate the situation in Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina to ascertain how they went about desegregating the USO in those cities. Other points brought up at the meeting between the military and the Negroes are still under review by the military and in a few days, if no action is taken, a further approach will be made to them. Should this fail, the chances are that the Negro leadership will make a direct appeal to the Secretary of the Air Force for assistance.

One basic problem that our committee at top level could work on is the relationship between national chains and local merchants insofar as the desegregation of facilities and job opportunities

Bernard A. Segal

- 3 -

August 13, 1963

are concerned. Individual merchants have come to me hoping that I could curtail picketing that is going on at the present time and which is cutting into the revenue of several of the stores. Our chains include Dress, Department, Men's, Women's, Western, etc., Advance and possibly others. The local merchants believe that any initial steps should be taken by the chains and the chains believe that initial action should be taken by the local merchants. I am certain that this problem must have arisen in other areas where a similar situation was found. I would appreciate it if I could obtain suggestions on how this particular problem might be solved.

Thanking you for your patience in reviewing this letter, I remain

Very truly yours,

Bernard A. Segal
Bernard A. Segal

Enclosed

cc: Harrison Tweed
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 5, New York

Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

FORMED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Co-Chairmen

HARRISON TWEED
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 5, N.Y.

BERNARD G. SEGAL
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

August 28, 1963

Ira Kaye, Esquire,
120 N. Main Street,
Sumter, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Kaye:

Thank you for your letter of August 13 replying to mine of July 31.

You are certainly doing a splendid job under difficult circumstances in Sumter. The activities you outline are in every respect typical of those which we are inclined to encourage our members to perform.

It is unfortunate that the Mayor was not able to sell your bi-racial plan to the Joint Session of the City Council, the County Board of Commissioners, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and that the creation of the all-white liaison committee representing the City Council and the County Board of Commissioners was not sufficient to stop the younger and more militant segments of the Negro population from activities leading to mass arrests; I do not think you ought to be entirely discouraged; there have been cases where meetings between all-white liaison committees established by governmental authority on the one hand and the Negro leadership group have produced results beyond anyone's expectations. Your letter does not indicate whether the Committee's statement that it had no authority to commit the City or County government in any way, its sole function being to act as a screening group to consider suggestions and submit to the City Council or the County Board of Commissioners those the Committee deemed worthy, is a correct interpretation of the Committee's powers. In any event, it is very possible that some good will come out of the mere fact that the Committee and the Negro leaders are meeting.

In the 1930's, when labor unions were very militant and employers generally uninitiated in how to meet and deal with representatives of their employes, some of the meetings were torrid indeed but after a while they produced quite

COPY

Ira Kaye, Esquire:

-2-

spectacular results. I believe the same thing is going to happen even when Committees with the apparent lack of authority of the all-white liason committee of Sumter begin to meet with Negro leaders with some regularity simply to talk things out around a bargaining, or at least a discussion, table.

I should be interested in being kept advised of developments in Sumter.

I am investigating the situation concerning the relationship between local merchants of the community and national chains and hope to get back to you within a few days.

• . With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bernard G. Segal

COPY

Dear Lou:

Enclosed is copy of letter of August 13 of Ira Kaye, Esquire, of Sumter, South Carolina, returning to mine of July 31, a copy of which you received, together with a copy of Mr. Kaye's letter.

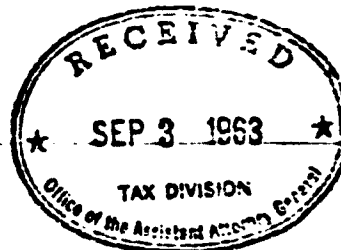
I am sorry the copy is not a particularly good one but the typewriting on Mr. Kaye's letter is very light.

• Can you give me any information or guidance concerning the inquiry commencing in the last three lines of Page 2 of Mr. Kaye's letter concerning the relationship between national chains and local merchants in various cities in the South? Perhaps you would also like to comment on the preceding paragraph pertaining to the desegregation of U.S.O. headquarters in various cities in the South, and particularly in the situation which prevails or continues to exist, as the case may be, in Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,


Bernard G. Segal



Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law

FORMED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Co-Chairmen

HARRISON TWEED
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza
New York 8, N.Y.

BERNARD G. SIEGAL
Packard Building
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

September 3, 1963

Hon. Louis F. Oberdorfer, Asst. Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lou:

Many thanks for sending me the report of the Committee on Federal Legislation of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York. I had read it and thought it excellent. I gather that you think well of it, too.

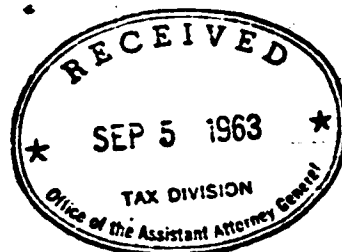
Have you seen the report of the Committee on Law Reform of the New York Chamber of Commerce dated July 31, 1963? It is limited to the situation in New York but is excellently constructed and well written. I shall arrange to have you get a copy if you have not already had one.

I'll be seeing you tomorrow.

Yours very sincerely,



HT:MMW



lee

MCCOY, MING & LEIGHTON

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

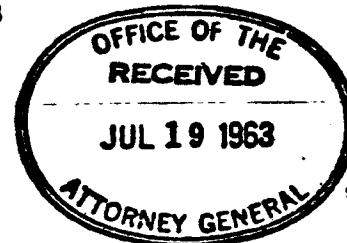
FRANKLIN 2-8886

FLEETWOOD H. MARY
WILLIAM H. MING, JR.
GEORGE H. LEIGHTON
WALTER A. BLADE
CHAUNCEY EDWARDS

ROBERT L. TURNER
HAROLD E. MCGOWAN
ELIAS E. REB

JOEL HUNTER BUILDING
123 WEST MADISON STREET
CHICAGO 2

July 17, 1963



The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

This is in reply to your letter of June 28, 1963, which we did not receive until July 5, 1963. Your letter is a helpful outline of the President's requests.

I have already advised the Co-Chairmen of my willingness to serve on the Committee.

With respect to your inquiries let me make the following comments:

1. Chicago has a substantial race relations problem, or more accurately, a number of race relations problems. They arise from racial segregation; discrimination in employment and with respect to other economic factors; discrimination in law enforcement; and to some extent some discrimination in the use of public facilities and admission to places of public accommodation.

2. Changes can be made and are being made. In fact there are a large number of public, semi-public and private groups and persons actively



. MCCOY, MING & LEIGHTON

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

-2-

July 17, 1963

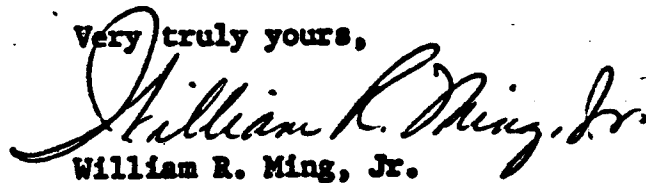
engaged with varying degrees of effectiveness in endeavoring to solve these problems.

3. The Chicago Bar Association and other local bar associations all have civil rights committees. In fact, the Civil Rights Committee of the Chicago Bar Association and the Cook County Bar Association, which as you may know, is made up principally of Negro lawyers, combined to provide a luncheon for the NAACP Lawyers Conference on July 1, 1963, at the time of the NAACP Convention here. It would be doubtful that any useful purpose would be served in adding any other lawyers' committee to the large number of organizations already engaged in efforts in this area.

I regret that the time at my disposal does not permit longer statements about these matters but I trust that in the future either directly or through the Lawyers' Committee to be able to express views and suggestions in connection with these matters.

Again I express my appreciation both for your letter and for your contribution to the President's Conference.

Very truly yours,


William R. Ming, Jr.

WRM/sc

Air Mail

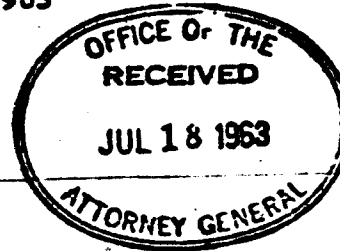
BAR ASSOCIATION OF HAWAII

JUDICIARY BUILDING P. O. Box 26
TELEPHONE 571-988 HONOLULU 10, HAWAII

WALTER G. CHUCK, PRESIDENT
MICHAEL KATAMAE, VICE PRESIDENT

STANLEY T. F. LING, SECRETARY
A. JAMES WHITON, JR., TREASURER

July 15, 1963



Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the
United States of America
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter of June 23, 1963, and for the suggestions you have made therein regarding what action can be conducted at a local level to help solve this tremendous problem of racial discrimination.

As president of the Bar Association of Hawaii, I have formed a Committee on Racial Relations, whose duty would be to follow up with the suggestions made by the President, the Vice-President and yourself. Daral G. Conklin, Esq., has been appointed in this capacity. We would appreciate receiving from you any suggestions, materials and information that might be of value to us to bring about the goals which we are all striving for in the matter of racial discrimination. ✓ 7-5

Thank you for including me as one of those who were invited to the President's meeting at the White House on June 21st.

V. truly yours,

Walter G. Chuck
WALTER G. CHUCK

WGC:ht

THOMAS B. BARNETT
 GEORGE B. BARNETT
 GEORGE B. BARNETT
 LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
 PATRICK A. BARNETT
 H. BRICE GRAVES
 H. MERRILL RAGGS
 RALPH H. FERRALL, JR.
 JOHN W. GIELY
 FRANCIS V. LUNDEN, JR.
 C. WARWICK DUNFORD
 LAWRENCE E. BLANCHARD, JR.
 T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.
 JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.
 ROBERT P. DUNFORD
 E. MILTON FARLEY, JR.
 LEWIS T. BARNETT
 GEORGE C. FREDMAN, JR.
 HARRY FRASER, JR.
 GEORGE W. BADLER
 JAMES A. HARRIS, JR.
 RODGER D. SUGLAND
 WALLER H. MORTLEY
 EVANS S. BRADHEAD
 JOHN J. ADAMS
 W. TAYLOR MURPHY, JR.
 JOHN BITCHE, JR.
 RICHARD S. JOVET
 NORMAN A. BROWN
 JOSEPH H. SPINNEY, JR.
 HUGH V. WHITE, JR.

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, POWELL & GIBSON

ELECTRIC BUILDING
 RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA

AREA CODE 703
 MILTON 2-0141

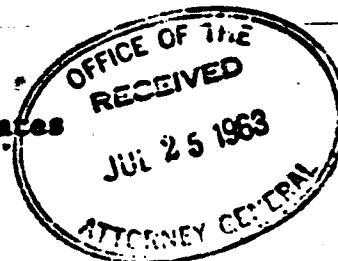
FREDERICK E. BARNETT
 CHAIRMAN

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS - 1962
 HENRY W. ANDERSON - 1964
 T. JUSTIN MOORE - 1966

July 23, 1963

FILE NO.

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
 Attorney General of the United States
 Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Thank you for your letter of June 28, which came during my absence from the country.

I will, as an officer of the American Bar Association, (effective in August) keep in touch with Messrs. Tweed and Segal, as you suggest.

In response to your request about prospects in my community, you no doubt know from other sources that the situation in Richmond appears to be generally satisfactory. We commenced desegregating the public schools several years ago, at a time when I was chairman of the School Board. This is naturally not progressing as rapidly as the Negro leaders would wish, and there is a court case against the Board. But each year the extent of integration increases, and as long as this is accomplished gradually and without too much public pressure, there will be a large measure of acceptance by the whites.

City facilities were also integrated some years ago, including public parks, tennis courts and the like. The City has a substantial Negro complement on the police force and has had this for years. While other employment of Negroes by the City is not up to what Negro leaders would wish, it is nevertheless significant.

Hon. Robert F. Kennedy

- 2 -

July 23, 1963

The principal department stores desegregated their lunch rooms, as well as their major ladies dining rooms, some two and a half years ago. Recently, as you know, the theaters and most of the restaurants and hotels also desegregated.

Happily, the Negro leadership has apparently been moderate, and communications with white leaders have been maintained. Although the situation can change swiftly without notice on this emotion packed issue, there have been no demonstrations in Richmond and there is little or no observable racial tension.

There is not, so far as I know, any local committee of lawyers, and I doubt that any is desirable at this time. The City Council has authorized the Mayor to appoint an official bi-racial committee, and it seems to me that it is preferable to have officially designated committees of this kind rather than informal ones.

Sincerely,

Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

24/167

cc: Hon. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr.
Hon. Walter E. Craig
Hon. Edward L. Wright
Hon. Harrison Tweed
Hon. Bernard G. Segal

RHODE ISLAND BAR ASSOCIATION

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES
ROOM 403, 17 EXCHANGE STREET
PROVIDENCE 3, RHODE ISLAND
SAPPEX 1-6749

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JULIUS C. MICHAELSON, Secretary

FRANCIS X. LAFRANCE, Treasurer
ALFRED H. JOSEPH, Chairman
Executive Committee
EDWARD P. SMITH, Executive Secretary

Honorable Robert Kennedy,
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for yours of July 19th. The Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Bar Association held the meeting I indicated in my previous letter, and at that meeting a vote was taken and release was made to the Providence Journal and also the Pawtucket Times. I hand you copy of the release.

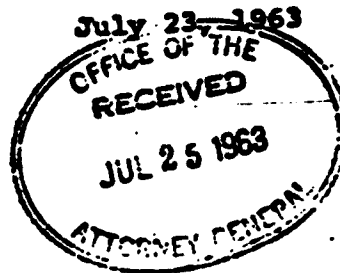
I have already written the Chairman of the Mayor's Bi-Racial Committee signifying the willingness of the Bar Association to aid in the protection of the civil rights of our citizens in Rhode Island.

I have also indicated to the Committee appointed by the President our willingness to cooperate. I trust we may be of some service to the various organizations.

Sincerely,


President

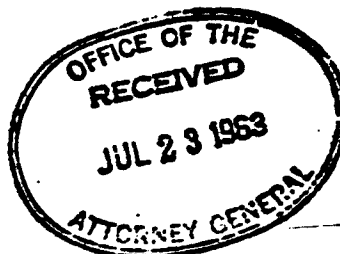
O'B:GM
Enc.



PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 19, 1963

Desmond J. McTigue
6 East Amy Street
Harrisburg, Pa.



Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney-General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Attorney-General Kennedy: *

In answer to your letter of June 28 in connection with the meeting which I attended at the White House on June 21, the Board of Governors at the summer meeting of our Association on June 28 unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing me as President of our Association to appoint an appropriate committee and to encourage the formation of similar committees throughout the various counties in our State. On June 29, at the meeting of our Assembly, the members present unanimously approved the resolution of the Board of Governors. I am enclosing herewith a copy of that resolution. I have appointed such a committee and I am also writing a letter to the Presidents of the sixty-seven County Bar Associations in Pennsylvania urging them to appoint similar committees where appropriate.

I think you will find that the lawyers in Pennsylvania are willing to assume their full responsibility in this situation.

Very sincerely yours,

Desmond J. McTigue
Desmond J. McTigue

DJM/mjd

Enclosure

DUDLEY, HOFFMAN, PRICE & GRUNERT

COUNSELLORS AT LAW

P.O. BOX 717, ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

CABLE ADDRESS "DUDMAN"

**TELEPHONE: 774-1550
774-1551**

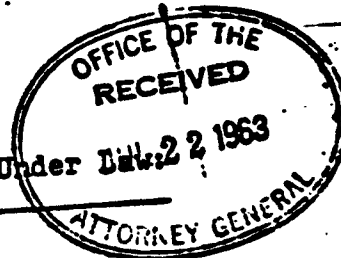
**GEORGE H.T. DUDLEY
LOUIS HOFFMAN
DONALD E. PRICE
RICHARD E. GRUNERT**

**OFFICES
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING
CHARLOTTE AVENUE, ST. THOMAS, V.I.
25A COMPANY STREET
CHRISTIANSTEDT, ST. JOHN, V.I.**

July 19, 1963

**The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy,
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.**

**Re: Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law: 22 1963
White House Meeting, June 21, 1963**



Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter dated June 28, 1963.

**I had already volunteered my services to the Committee,
and today received a letter from Messrs. Tweed and Segal,
dated July 1, in reference to the Committee's plans.**

**You requested comment on various phases of race-relations
in this area. I am fortunate to be able to report that this
problem does not exist in any substantial degree. In the Virgin
Islands. Of course minor problems do arise from time to time,
but they are aired, and disposed of in a friendly and co-
operative manner. I would vouchsafe to say that the Virgin
Islands is one of the few places under the American flag where
integration is a reality and accepted by all. We do have a
strong Civil Rights Act, copy of which is enclosed, i.e. Act
710, approved June 9, 1961.**

**For your further information, I am pleased to advise
that the President of the Virgin Islands Bar (Integrated)
has designated me to act for the Bar in full co-operation
with the President's Committee. I of course will keep the
Bar informed, and as the necessity arises, call upon its
members to assist in this worthwhile effort.**

Sincerely yours,

Louis Hoffman

**LH:gl
Enc.**

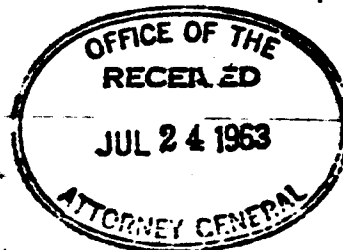
LAW OFFICES
FRED D. GRAY

263-0200

24 NORTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY 4, ALABAMA

July 22, 1963

Honorable Robert Kennedy
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.



Dear Sir:

This is to thank you for your letter of June 28 and to express my appreciation for having been invited to attend the meeting at the White House on June 21.

With reference to my comments on certain conditions which exist in my community, in Montgomery we have race-relations problems of every kind and description. Segregation is found in all public accommodations except transportation. There is segregation in employment in all City, County and State facilities. The public parks of this City were closed some years ago in order to prevent integration of them.

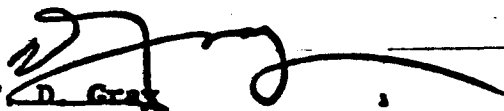
In the absence of some direct action, I see no changes to be made in these conditions in the near future. I do feel, however, that there is a possibility that some change may be brought about by coordination among community groups and the local government. Representatives from the local Negro community has on several occasions, one committee as recent as last week, petitioned the City Government to establish a bi-racial committee to work on solving these problems. ✓

There is no local lawyers' committee working on these problems. Speaking for the Negro attorneys practicing in Montgomery, I can state that we would be most happy to work on such a committee in connection with these problems. Incidentally, by constitution of the Montgomery Bar Association, its membership is restricted to persons of the White race. This is true of the local Bars in most of the cities throughout the State. ✓ TJS

I would consider it an honor to work with you and any agency of the Government in connection with bringing to an end segregation in the various accommodations, and to do so in the traditional American way.

If I can be of any assistance, please feel free to call on me.

Yours very truly,


F. D. Gray

FDG/bg

"The purpose of the organization is to achieve, by education and legal action, equality of opportunity and treatment for all persons in Utah regardless of race or creed."

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Utah Citizens Organization for Civil Rights

ROBERT B. GOFF
Executive Secretary
1079 Sycamore Lane
Salt Lake City 17, Utah

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REV. S. A. KATZMAN

June 13, 1963

Honorable Robert Kennedy
U. S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

CONGRATULATIONS to you and the President for your current efforts in behalf of civil rights! Do continue them.

In support of the President's speech to the Mayors in Honolulu on June 9, we submitted to our Mayor and City Commissioners on Monday, June 10, a model civil rights ordinance, which we had secured from the Anti-Defamation League. The Mayor referred the ordinance to the city attorney, who promptly ruled that any civil rights proposal was beyond the legal power of the city commission to enact. He based his ruling on the so-called "Dillon's Rule", a very narrow legalistic interpretation of a city's legislative authority.

As I understand, (not being a lawyer,) the usually applied Dillon's rule insists that cities have only the narrowest of powers. This interpretation has been applied in our case by our city attorney. However, I have been told that segregation ordinances, such as have been passed by many southern cities, are based upon a much broader interpretation of city legislative authority, such as the police power.

It would seem only logical that the integration ordinances called for by the President should similarly be based upon the police power -- a broad interpretation of city legislative authority, rather than the narrow interpretation imposed by Dillon's rule.

You could help us tremendously, perhaps decisively, to implement the President's request for enactment of basic civil rights legislation on the city level by furnishing us an adequately documented brief, supporting the legality of civil rights legislation on the city level. This should cite specific ordinances, especially those that have survived court tests. With such a brief, we believe we could persuade our city commission to enact this badly needed legislation; without such a brief, we are stymied. *Our situation may be typical.*

JUN 28 1963

144-77-0

JUN 17 1963

CIV. RIGHTS

Gen. LR. Sec.

We in Salt Lake City and Utah are lost in the wilderness of prejudice. Our President has issued the call; we sorely need your compass to give us direction.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Goff
Robert D. Goff
Executive Secretary

I like to patronize businesses that
employ and serve all races and
creeds in all capacities.

WILLIAM A. EGAN
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

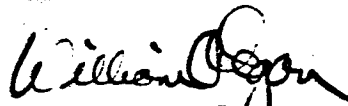
December 3, 1963

Honorable Robert Kennedy
U. S. Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Enclosed for your information, is a
copy of a letter I have sent to Governor Anderson
regarding civil rights.

Sincerely,


William A. Egan
Governor

144-6-0

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	DEC 5 1963
RECORDS BRANCH	
CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.	

WILLIAM A. KEAN,
GOVERNOR

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

December 3, 1963

Honorable John Anderson, Jr., Chairman
Governors' Executive Committee
State House
Topeka, Kansas

Dear Governor Anderson:

This is in reply to your letter asking for my views on Civil Rights for discussion at the Executive Committee meeting.

This year, 1963, has been a year of racial progress, but it has also been a year of racial turmoil. Though there is reason to hope for greater understanding, there is no cause for complacency.

There remains, in many ways, a broad gulf between the abandonment of enforced segregation and the achievement of a society in which race or color is not a factor in the hiring or promotion of an employee, in the sale of a home, or in the educational opportunity offered a child.

The present conflict, while bringing about some progress, has also intensified the danger that white and Negro Americans may be driven even further apart and left again with a legacy of hate, fear and mistrust.

To prevent this, men of good will in all parts of the nation must unite in a determination that no single act, no matter how awful in magnitude, committed by either side, will be permitted to destroy the temple of hope and trust in the conscience of mankind.

This certainly does not mean that any man, of any color or race, should forego or diminish his personal resolve to fight for freedom, regardless of momentary personal consequences.

Americans of all faiths and of all backgrounds must speak up and act, not solely for the sake of the Negro, but for the sake of the idea and aspiration of America itself.

Hon. John Anderson, Jr.

December 3, 1963

Physical force is no answer to a physical act of violence. But, silence is not the answer either. We must apply moral force. The unquestionable, unmistakable voice of a nation aroused must relentlessly be raised to maintain the values we all hold dear as free men.

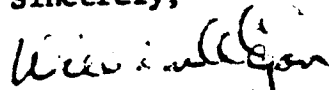
Across my desk in a seemingly endless stream come pamphlets purporting to show through scientific "fact" that the Negro is an inferior human being. This, despite the obvious achievement of Negroes in all walks of life who have shaken loose from the bonds and have raised themselves to positions of prominence despite the handicap of color.

The truth is that whites, Negroes, Natives, Eskimos - all men and women - have similar aspirations for opportunities to lead good and purposeful lives. Given such opportunities, most will succeed.

The importance of this crisis for the Governors' Conference is self-evident. While not a deliberative or legislative body, the Conference brings together the chief executives of all 50 States. For this body to go on record, overwhelmingly if not unanimously, on matters as important to our national life as Civil Rights for all Americans would provide a significant moral stimulus for the nation and the Congress. It is not our function to write legislation, but we can influence it. And, our collective weight would be much more effective than each Governor commenting on his own.

Many have said that President Kennedy had the courage to fight for equal rights and individual liberty for all men everywhere. When the day comes that such a position is neither controversial or dangerous, we will all truly be free men.

Sincerely,



William A. Egan
Governor

November 20, 1963
"Centennial Year"

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
The Attorney General
- Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

At the opening session of the National Governors' Conference held in July, 1963, at Miami Beach, Florida, a motion was made that would have required unanimity of the Conference for the adoption of a resolution on Civil Rights. Governor Rockefeller proposed a cloture of a two-thirds vote on the motion. The parliamentary maneuvering resulted in the abolition of the Resolutions Committee and the Civil Rights matter was avoided in the form of a resolution. In lieu thereof, the Conference directed that the entire matter of Civil Rights be made a top priority subject for the consideration by the newly-elected Executive Committee.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, composed of myself, Governor John Anderson, Jr., of Kansas, Chairman, Governor Frank G. Clement, Tennessee, Governor Richard J. Hughes, New Jersey, Governor John A. Love, Colorado, Governor John H. Reed, Maine, Governor James A. Rhodes, Ohio, Governor Albert D. Rosellini, Washington, and Governor Matthew E. Welsh, Indiana, the Committee agreed to work toward a firm and reasonable recommendation to be presented at the next Annual Meeting of the Governors' Conference in June, 1964.

It is my feeling that the Executive Committee should predicate and fashion its approach to the entire matter of Civil Rights in such way that it will cohere and blend with the thinking of the President and you. The Executive Committee will meet again at Miami Beach on December 2, 1963, at which time some concept of direction should be formulated, followed by a staffing and timely report of progress made to you.

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Page 2

Because there is not at this time any indication of what may come out of the Conference by way of resolution, and in view of the National Governors' Conference preceding the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, it is of vital concern that there be an identification of approach by the Executive Committee and the National Administration, to insure harmony and accord.

Immediately following the December 2, 1963, meeting, I will send you a complete report, and request that our respective staffs meet and work out plans for the next meeting. If such a plan meets with your approval, I would suggest that other faithful Democratic members be advised of the approach and their staff members be invited to attend the meeting.

Sincerely,


WILLIAM WALLACE BARRON
GOVERNOR

WWB/sd

cc: Honorable Burke Marshall



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

September 19, 1963

CLEBURNE COUNTY
John S. Conroy
Box 205
KEFLER, ALABAMA

*File
If get mail & mail
do he into this letter.
If it is with a reply
home
Muz*

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
United States Attorney General
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I had occasion to view your appearance today on the NBC news "Today" program. Some of your remarks interested me more than usual and prompted this letter. I do hope that somehow this letter will be brought to your personal attention.

First, in regard to the Birmingham situation, may I say at the outset that I deeply deplore the church bombing and other recent events that have transpired there. The Average Alabamian and the image of our beloved state are being desecrated by the actions of a few degenerates and I would not be surprised to learn that some of these are members of the Negro race. Perhaps your remarks about the communication between the races there are true in many respects. I thought at the time, and it is my opinion, that your remarks were those of a hypocrite, I ask you what have you or any member of this administration done toward opening the lines of communication between Washington and the white citizens of Alabama? It seems that certain Negroes from Alabama and the South have a key to the White House while the officials of this state cannot get a hearing. Is this your policy to hear one side of the story? Is it the policy of this administration to condemn without a hearing? I get the impression that your actions and the policy of this administration is not a sincere design or effort to aid the Negro as a race, but that every action and every statement appears to be carefully designed by purely political motivations. If you are sincerely interested in the civil rights problems in Alabama and the South, why not consult white business and political leaders to discuss the matter? None of these people have been invited to the White House for discussions to my knowledge. The white people of the South deeply resent your one-sided efforts in this field and I believe they have just cause to do so. If you and this administration are genuinely interested in the rights of

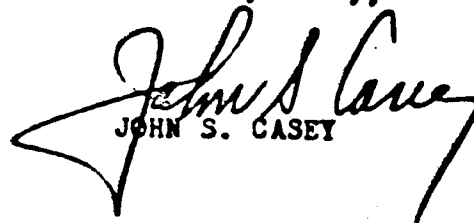
Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
September 19, 1963
Page #2

minority groups, why not give some consideration to the law-abiding white southerner? This is currently the most persecuted minority in the world.

Second, you state that the violence in Birmingham is directly attributable to the actions of Governor Wallace. May I say that I did not support the Governor in his election efforts for many reasons. However, I do support him whenever I believe he is right. Such remarks by you are pure hypocrisy, nowhere has Mr. Wallace ever condoned or encouraged violence. Had he not been present and taken the precautions he did at the University of Alabama in June the occurrences there would have made the University of Mississippi riots look like a church picnic. I did not support Mr. Wallace's "schoolhouse door" stand, but I do concede that he had every right as a citizen and perhaps a duty as governor of this state to test any law or court decision to the fullest extent in the courts of this land. Why were your remarks today pure hypocrisy? Martin Luther King's philosophy is to break any law which he believes to be wrong and he has the full support and encouragement of the Kennedy Administration and also ready access to the White House at his will. You cannot justly criticize Governor Wallace on the one hand and condone the same action by someone else on the other.

May I say in closing that I gave my whole hearted support to President Kennedy in 1960. I served as county finance chairman and aided in raising funds for the national party and for the Alabama campaign. I have tried in every way to be objective with the national administration and the tremendous civil rights problem that it faces. However I don't think it's asking too much for the same consideration from the administration. I hope that by your actions, which I don't believe are sincere, you and this administration have secured ever Negro vote in this country and by the same token I hope you lose ever white vote. I believe that the best answer to the immediate problem is the retirement of the Kennedy Administration in 1964.

Yours very truly,


JOHN S. CASEY

JSC:sw

OCT 7 1963

B. Marshall - Room 1145

Honorable John S. Casey
Member, House of Representatives
State of Alabama
Box No. 268
Heflin, Alabama

Dear Representative Casey:

I have your letter of September 19, which was of course written before the President met with the representatives of the city of Birmingham, and with a group of white ministers from there. This was in accordance with our continuing policy to consult white leadership, as well as others, about these problems, and to make every effort to see if they cannot be resolved voluntarily and locally, without federal action of any sort.

But there is nothing we can do to make the problems disappear. It is not a question of votes. This is a national problem on which we must make progress. It cannot be made to go away by sending troopers to close schools, or by a Governor establishing a police state, or by policies of repression.

I have repeatedly and publically stated that court orders should be respected and obeyed by everyone, Dr. King as well as Governor Wallace.

It seems to me accordingly, that your letter is based on demonstrably erroneous premises of facts. I hope you will reexamine your conclusions on that basis.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Attorney General

ok.
BM

-2-

P.S. It might also be remembered, Mr. Casey, that both the President and I have met with the Governor on this matter -- and personally I have talked and conferred with white business and political leaders in Birmingham many, many more times than I have met with leaders of the Negro community. For reasons that the tenor of your letter makes obvious, these white officials do not wish to make such conferences public.

RFK



*Governor
filed*

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
JACKSON

ROOSE & BARNETT
GOVERNORS

March 19, 1963

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Kennedy:

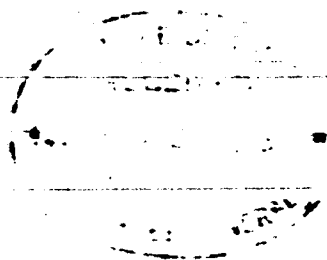
This acknowledges receipt of your letter of March 8, 1963, which is in reply to my telegram to the President relative to withdrawal of military personnel from the Armory located in Oxford, Mississippi. I am proud that the necessary is being done so that the Armory may be returned to the Guard Unit located in Oxford.

Under the provisions of Section 213-A of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning has the full control and management of state institutions of higher learning.

Any question involving the policing of the University of Mississippi would be solely within the jurisdiction of this Board.

Very truly yours,

Ross R. Barnett
GOVERNOR



March 8, 1963

The Honorable Ross R. Barnett
Governor of Mississippi
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Governor Barnett:

The President has asked me to reply to your telegram regarding the use of the National Guard Armory at Oxford, Mississippi, by military personnel.

Some days prior to receipt of your telegram, the Army had already decided upon a plan for a further reduction of the numbers of military personnel which are still required to be stationed in the Oxford vicinity. This plan also involves the withdrawal of military personnel both from the Armory and from the airport property. I understand that the Army has now publicly announced this plan, which will be put into effect in the near future.

This step accomplishes the request made in your telegram to the President.

I should like also to take this opportunity to repeat that we are also completely ready and willing to withdraw the military personnel in the Oxford vicinity. All that is required is for you and other officials of the State to give adequate assurance by deed and word that you will accept and carry out the

basic responsibility of the State for maintaining law and order at the University. Obviously, under the circumstances, this involves an acceptance of the responsibility for the personal safety of James Meredith as well as for the safety of persons and property of other citizens in Mississippi.

I hope I can hear from you on this. We continue to be entirely willing at any time to discuss with you or your representatives, at any place, any concrete steps you intend to take which would eliminate the necessity for maintaining a federal military force at Oxford.

Very truly yours,

Attorney General

Rt. 2 Box 26
Gladewater, Texas
August 1, 1963

The Honorable Lindley Beckworth
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Beckworth:

Please send me your views on the recent statement made by Robert Kennedy that the leaders of and the NAACP in general are not communist inspired. How can he be so certain unless these people are fully investigated? Also how do you feel about the present accommodations bill endorsed by Mr. Kennedy?

Requesting an answer and thanking you,

Respectively,

Carolyn Stoner
Mrs. James Stoner, Jr.

H. B.

1207 Columbia Road, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
May 8, 1963

Hon. Emanuel Celler
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Miss Dick

Dear Sir:

In writing this letter, I am respectfully requesting that I be granted an appointment with you to discuss my application for employment as an attorney with the United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division. I would appreciate a letter of recommendation from you to the Department of Justice.

I shall be happy to submit resumes, documents and any other material or information that may be required. A brief outline of my background and qualifications is stated below.

Personal Data: Age 28; born in Sumterfield, Louisiana; single; available for work that may require frequent traveling.

Education: Graduate of Brown High School, Springhill, Louisiana; Graduate of Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, B. A. Degree; Graduate of the Howard University School of Law, Washington, D. C., LL. B. Degree (graduated in upper ten per cent of class).

Bar Membership: Member of the Louisiana State Bar Association; Member of the Federal Bar Association (Capitol Hill Chapter).

Present Employment: I am presently employed by the United States Copyright Office, Library of Congress (Phone: Sterling 3-0400, Ext. 293).

My prime interest is in the field of constitutional law with particular emphasis in the area of civil rights.

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
EXCLUDED
1975

A personal interview would permit me to elaborate on my background, qualifications and experience.

I thank you very kindly for any assistance that you may be able to offer me regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

John W. Johnson
JOHN W. JOHNSON

TELEGRAM SPECIAL

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HUMAN RECORDS BRANCH
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

1963 JUL 8 AM 9:34

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IE LLP062 PD DETROIT MICH 7 103P EST

MDN ROBERT KENNEDY

ATTORNEY GENERAL UNITED STATES JUSTICE DEPT WASHDC

THE JULY 8TH NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE ARTICLE FEATURING THE
CIVIL RIGHTS "TEAM" OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DRAMATICALLY ILLUSTRATES
THE TOTAL ABSENCE OF A NEGRO FACE AT THE POLICY MAKING LEVEL.

I REITERATE THE THEME OF MY RECENT LETTER TO YOU ON THIS SUBJECT.

IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE TITLE OF THE CURRENT BOOK "BUT NOT
NEXT DOOR" HAS AN APPLICATION TO THIS CURIOUS SITUATION

CHARLES C DIGGS JR MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

913A EDT JUL 8 63

*7/8/63
Tried to reach
him twice in Detroit.
Left word but he
never returned call.*

144-37-5

10	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUL 8 1963 RECORDS BRANCH ATTORNEY GENERAL	RECEIVED
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